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Britain was Hard Up.

A very common but utterly erroneous idea prevails in this country that Great Britain only gave up the system technically called protection when by means of this system she had attained conditions of great prosperity and a substantially commanding position in manufactures and commerce.

The very reverse is true; the protective system was given up by Great Britain under the pressure of pauperism and bankruptcy in which it culminated in the years immediately preceding 1842, when Sir Robert Peel presented and carried his first great measure for the reform of the British tariff.

The origin of customs in England was in the time of Edward I; thenceforward duties were added and multiplied, each rate being devoted to a specific purpose, until 1784 as many as fifteen separate duties were levied upon the same article. In 1787 William Pitt carried through an act for consolidation without reducing the number of articles taxed; this measure left 1,200 articles subject to duty, and in order to bring the act into force 3,000 resolutions were required in the House of Commons. In 1797, however, the laws relating to customs filled six large folio volumes unprovided with an index. The great subsequent was rendered nugatory all Pitt's efforts to relieve commerce; between 1797 and 1815, 600 additional acts were passed, and in fifty-three years of the reign of George III. the total number of acts relating to duties on imports was 1,300. At length taxes became so numerous that nothing was left untaxed; even premiums offered for the suggestion of fresh subjects of taxation failed to stimulate ingenuity.

Another consolidation was begun which required twenty-five years for its completion. Then a third was undertaken under the direction of Mr. James Deacon Hume, and finally a fourth, which was enacted in 1833. All, however, worked changes in form rather than in substance, except that in 1824, under the lead of Huskisson, several of the crude materials necessary to British industry had been put into the free list, of which the most important was wool. This change had worked great benefit to both wool grower and manufacturer; the price of domestic wool advanced while the manufacturer was enabled to reduce the cost of goods through the opportunity given him by freedom from taxation on imported wool to buy, sort and mix his wool in the most effective manner.

The first decisive step in tariff reform was brought about in 1840 by the appointment of a parliamentary committee at the instance of Mr. Joseph Hume. The condition of the country was then desperate. The most concise account of the case is given in Noble's "Fiscal Legislation of Great Britain," but all authorities—Liberal and Tory alike—are substantially at an agreement upon this point. It is written that "every interest in the country was alike depressed; in the manufacturing districts mills and workshops were closed and property daily depreciated in value; in the seaports shipping was laid up useless in harbor; agricultural laborers were eking out a miserable existence upon starvation wages and parochial relief; the revenue was insufficient to meet the national expenditure; the country was brought to the verge of national and universal bankruptcy."

"The protective system which was supported with a view to rendering the country independent of foreign sources of supply, and thus, it was hoped, fostering the growth of a home trade, had most effectually destroyed that trade by reducing the entire population to beggary, destitution and want. The

masses of the population were unable to procure food, and had consequently nothing to spend upon British manufacturers."—Edward Atkinson in St. Louis Republic.

Harrison Called a Halt.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—There is a very instructive Washington end to the story of the Carnegie steel-workers' lockout. Chris Magee will be remembered as the man who turned down Matt Quay at the Minneapolis Convention. It was he who prevented Quay from handing the Pennsylvania delegation over to Blaine, and this act gave Magee great prominence.

It was for that reason Magee was suggested to Mr. Harrison's advisers here as a man who could square the Carnegie labor troubles, and Magee was hastily sent for. He came, and was told from headquarters to go back and inform the Carnegie people that the threatened lockout must be diverted until after the November election.

Mr. Magee was told to notify the Carnegie people that the party could not tell the workman that a high tariff is for his benefit when big sensational lockouts and strikes are occurring, all caused by wages being cut in protected industries.

With this lesson well learned, Mr. Magee hastened back and delivered his little speech to Mr. Phipps, of Phipps & Carnegie, but the lockout took place all the same.

The Phenix Republican in speaking of the thousands of cattle grazing on the alfalfa pastures of Salt River Valley says: Pasture bids fair to reach fabulous figures and some have refused \$1.00 a head per month already. Speculation in pasture seems to have succeeded real estate and those who anticipated the rush are reaping a good harvest of shekles as a result of their forethought. Just what effect this will have on the hay crops of this valley is difficult to tell at present but no doubt it will be materially shortened and consequently enable the ranchers to secure a good price for the cutting. Early in the spring it was thought the hay crop might exceed the demand as the season began early and every one seemed to catch the inspiration and push cutting as rapidly as possible. The result was a bigger first crop than ever before and the second ready for harvest earlier than usual. The shortness of cattle to be disposed of turned the tide in this direction and many meadows have been transformed into pastures. Besides the number left on the meadows to fatten for the market, many are being picked up by eastern buyers and shipped to Kansas City as feeders. The price paid is \$1.75 per hundred regardless of condition or age. The poorer they are the better they seem to suit the purchaser.

This week while drilling and blasting out rock at the quarry of the Arizona Sand Stone Company, one mile east of Flagstaff, a fine stream of water was struck. This find will be worth untold dollars to the company as they have had to haul water from the town spring heretofore. They also have found the very finest of grey stone, which will enhance the value of their quarries. —Democrat.

A subscription is being passed around among the Mexicans of this locality for the purpose of sending to Nogales for a woman, who claims to be a saint. It is said she has the power to tell whether a disease is curable or whether it is a punishment for sin, inflicted upon one by God, which will last a lifetime. They firmly believed that she is able to do all this. —Solomonville Bulletin.

A Phenix lady was heard to remark yesterday, that the picture of White-law Reid looks like a tenor singer in an opera troupe. —Gazette.

McKinley Wages.

The impossibility of long carrying on a government on the plan of extending privileges to special classes in return for liberal campaign contributions and influence over employees, is demonstrated by the determination of Carnegie and his fellow tariff-favored iron and steel manufacturers to reduce the wages of about 100,000 men. Had any one predicted that these millionaires would be guilty of this towering folly at such a time—the opening of a Presidential contest—the prophecy would have been laughed at. It would have occurred to everybody that the manufacturers would not dare, for the sake of their tariff privileges, to supply the country with so striking a proof of the falsity of the assertion of the Republican platform that the sole object of the tariff is to maintain wages, and that it is to the tariff that the higher reward of labor in the United States is due. The argument would have run thus:

"These manufacturers are long-headed business men and know that they owe to the Republican party the larger profits which the exclusion of foreign competition gives them. They know that the Democratic party is opposed to taxing one class of citizens for the benefit of another, and does not believe in enriching the few at the expense of the many. Consequently the manufacturer will do nothing to embarrass the Republicans, with whom their own welfare is bound up. It would be suicidal to do otherwise."

But the millionaires of the iron and steel trust are no longer headed than other business men. To them the temptation to grab the dollar in sight has been irresistible. That temptation overcomes all general considerations. Nothing can be more self-evident, for instance, than that the Southern Pacific's interests and those of California are identical—that in the end whatever promotes the growth of the State must inure to the advantage of the railroad. Yet, year after year, we have seen the corporation pursuing the short-sighted policy of charging extortionate rates that have retarded California's advance by preventing the incoming of population and the development of new industries. The company has not been able to withhold its hand from the dollar in sight.

It is not to be imagined, however, that the iron and steel men are such fools as to deliberately imperil their snug position behind the tariff wall for the sake of what they can gain by reducing wages. They are confident that, no matter what they may do to give the lie to the Republican platform, they can get from the party whatever they wish when the time comes. They have good reason for this confidence. The McKinley Congress was eager to oblige them. The degree of protection for which they asked was accorded without the smallest abatement. The Chairman of the subcommittee on tariff at the Minneapolis convention was H. W. Oliver. The same gentleman was at Washington representing the iron and steel manufacturers when the McKinley bill was pending, and when that amazing aggregation of log-rolling jobs was passed he reported to his principals that the rates on iron and steel "were those proposed by the manufacturers themselves."

The object of the McKinley bill, according to the Republican platform, was to keep up wages. Has the McKinley bill done this? The Iron and Steel Trust gives the answer. These millionaires scorn the common people and do not believe in their power at the polls. Money and influence, they think, can get the people's votes. When they want legislation they will buy it again,

as they have so often done before. Hence, they do not fear the political effect of their present course. They consider themselves the owners of the Republican party and, as such, the proprietors of its Congressmen. —Examiner.

"A tariff which does not tax," is what it is called, despite the well-known fact that a tariff which does not tax is not a tariff any more than a fire which does not burn is a fire. There is no way in which revenue can be collected except by taxation. To give such taxation a nice name does not change its nature a particle. It is a peculiar fact that consumers heretofore have preferred to pay a large tax indirectly rather than a small one directly. For instance, if when buying five pounds of tin they were asked to pay the import price of fourteen cents and then to pay to the treasury the tariff tax of eleven cents they would object vigorously. But if compelled to pay the tax as an enhanced valuation of the article they would hand over twenty-five cents without a word of expostulation. That condition is now changed however and the way outraged American consumers will object at the polls next November will never be forgotten by the Republican party. They have discovered that the tariff is a tax which taxes and has enabled Republican spendthrifts to squander money right and left for thirty years. —Tucson Star.

A history of the Grand Central coach which formerly ran between Tombstone and Contention appears in the Republican, and was furnished by Bob Paul. For the first time he makes public the facts connected with the attempted robbery, at which time Bud Philpot was killed. The names of the robbers, as given by Mr. Paul, were Doc Holliday, Billy Leonard, Harry Head and one other, name unknown. It was known that Holliday had been in the scheme, and yet he returned to Tombstone the same night and walked around unmolested and was never arrested for the crime. A number of other incidents are related in which this coach figured. The Republican says:

The old coach figured in several hold-ups, before and after, but without the accompaniment of blood shedding. It is scarred with the bullets of desperadoes, and the box, though massive, shows the effects of time and sun and rain, but the wheels, the heavy leather springs, in fact all parts of it except the box, apparently are in as good condition as when it was new. Its original cost was \$1,000. Last spring the present owner refused an offer of \$300. —Prospector.

M. Lipmann has terminated, for a time, his experiments at La Saronne in obtaining colored photographs. He has succeeded in getting four, which are to be presented to the Academy at the next sitting. One represents a fragment of a painted glass window, with four colors; the second a basket of oranges; the third two flags, those of Russia and France; the fourth a superb macaw. The colors are most brilliant, but the learned experimentalist grieves to say that he cannot yet master the reproduction of several colors, but hopes for success by means of that all-powerful aid, perseverance. —Phil. Record.

The butchers of Tucson formed combine to disregard the act passed by the last legislature, requiring a record and monthly report of the brands of all animals killed. They were arrested and tried, and those who did not have the \$50 assessed against them as fines are now languishing behind the bars. —Stockman.

A submarine boat invented by George C. Baker was given a trial in the Detroit river, and is said to have worked very satisfactorily.

What the American Race Will Be.

It is curious to note the shifting character of the immigration to this country. For awhile we were threatened with an Italian deluge. When the collapse in the Argentine Republic and Uruguay turned the floodtide of Southern Europe in this direction the American ports were overrun with the brown races of Sicily and the Italian peninsula, and some of the prophets began to predict that the American people would be Latinized. But the Italian immigration is already decreasing. The report of the Bureau of Statistics shows that the number of Italians arriving in this country during the nine months ending with March was 30,194, while during the corresponding period of the year preceding it was 38,025, and still greater for the year before that. The feature of the movement from Europe is the enormous growth of the Russian immigration. This is due to two causes, the increasing discontent throughout the empire and the Jewish persecution, the latter in particular being effective. As a source of human supply Russia now ranks next to Germany. During the last nine months we received from that country 62,219 immigrants, which was more than double the number for the equivalent period preceding. A few years ago the immigration from Russia was so small that it was not worth mentioning.

But there is one country from which the human stream is not subject to spasmodic increases or decreases. On the contrary, it flows steadily on with a gradually swelling volume, and the characteristics of that land, next to those of parent England, will always have the greatest influence upon the United States. The German nation has long furnished us more immigrants than any other, and even the great Russian spurt has not been able to pass it. The German movement, which began a half century ago, has been throughout that time unchecked, and is now larger than ever before. During nine months the total of arrivals from the German Empire was 76,128, and of the Germans from Austria 20,497, this being an increase of about 17 per cent in one year.

The immigration from England, Scotland and Wales does not change much from year to year, but remains close to 60,000 annually. While in certain years Russia, Italy and other countries may go ahead, yet the Island of Great Britain remains, next to Germany, our chief source of human supply. Contrary to the general belief, the immigrants from Great Britain are much more numerous than those from Ireland. There have been periods when there was an enormous influx from Ireland, but for many years it has averaged not more than 30,000 annually. Obviously the Scandinavian blood—and a vigorous red blood it is—is destined to figure conspicuously in the composition of the American of the future. The arrivals from Sweden, Norway and Denmark are next in importance to those from Great Britain and Germany, and exceed by one-fourth those from Ireland. The Bohemian and Hungarian immigration is still large, but is increasing very little, while that from Poland has augmented considerably. On the whole, after examining the figures for many years, there is no reason to change the opinion of earlier investigators that the American race will be essentially a composition of the Teutonic peoples of Northern and Central Europe. It will be Anglo-German, with a Celtic dash, and it is too late for the Italian, Hungarian or Polish bloods to have any effect upon it. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

There is a woman living in Yuma school district who reported to the census taker that she had 25 children.

At a late meeting of the Paris Geographical Society, Lieutenant Vedel read an interesting paper on the Polynesians, whom he has had constant opportunities of studying during the last seven years. Referring to the Maoris, he said it was impossible not to be struck with the extraordinary resemblance which exists between their myths and those of the ancient Greeks. —Philadelphia Ledger.

Splendid specimens of mica are to be sent to the Chicago Exhibition from Idaho, where the supply is said to be practically inexhaustible. Mica is to be used in the Idaho building as a substitute for glass in the windows. The Photographic News suggests that, if the reports as to the quality of the material prove to be accurate, it may become a rival to glass in photographic plate-making.

An Atlanta, Ga., druggist has invented a bottle that will prevent druggists from making mistakes in filling prescriptions. It has a stopper which is covered with sharp points that will prick the hand of the person handling it if he is not careful. The idea is to put all poisons in such bottles. —New York Tribune.

The forms of sea life in the upper portion of the ocean waters may descend to a depth of 1,200 feet or so from the surface, but there then succeeds a barren zone, which continues to within 360 to 300 feet from the bottom, where the deep sea animals begin to appear. —Chicago Herald.

An Indian attempting to ride on a car yesterday between the round house and the bridge lost his hold and lodged upon the ground with a broken arm. He was humanely cared for by his friends. —Yuma Times.

It might surprise Arizona somewhat to find a new line of railroad stretching across the territory from Fort Bowie to the northwest, but such a thing is without much doubt about to take place. —Herald.

James Richard Cocke, just graduated from the Boston University School of Medicine, has been blind from infancy, and is the first person thus afflicted to receive the degree of medical doctor.

He Saw It.—Wife.—The papers are continually feeling about wives pulling their husbands' hair. I don't see where it comes in. Husband (meekly)—It doesn't, my dear; it comes out. —Yankee Blade.

Great Discovery.—"Bah Jove!" said Chollie. "Here's a wrinkle in the window glaws that enables a fellow to see short girls or tall ones just as the fawncy may stwike him. Haw!" —Indianapolis Journal.

An Irish editor being unable to obtain a sufficiency of news for his daily paper made the following extraordinary announcement: "Owing an unusual pressure of matter, we are to-day obliged to leave several columns blank." —Tid-bits.

Extract from a novel: "The notary, meanwhile, as was his custom, walked up and down the garden, with his hands on his back, eagerly perusing a newspaper. —Flegende Blatter.

Yeast—How is your friend Cravin? Crimsonbeak—He's not able to get out. "You surprise me! Has he been sick long?" "He's not sick. He's in prison?" —Yonkers Statesman.

At the Rehearsal.—Manager—What! Are you actually smiling in the death scene? Actor—Certainly! With the wages you pay us, death comes as a happy release. —Dorfbarrier.

Prof. S. W. Burnham, the well-known astronomer, has resigned his position as director of the Lick Observatory in California.